



Navy Leadership – Arctic Perspectives



CNO TENETS:
Warfighting First
Operate Forward
Be Ready

RADM Jon White
Oceanographer and Navigator of the Navy
Director, Task Force Climate Change
17 July 2013

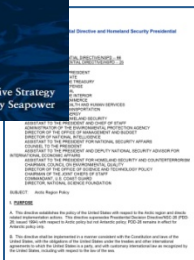


Arctic-related Strategic Guidance



A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower (Oct 2007)

National Security Presidential Directive – 66 Arctic Region Policy (Jan 2009)



Quadrennial Defense Review (Feb 2010)



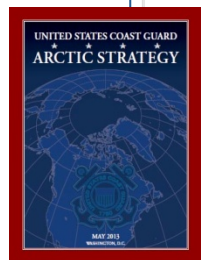
U.S. Navy Strategic Objectives for the Arctic (May 2010)



National Security Strategy 2010 (May 2010)



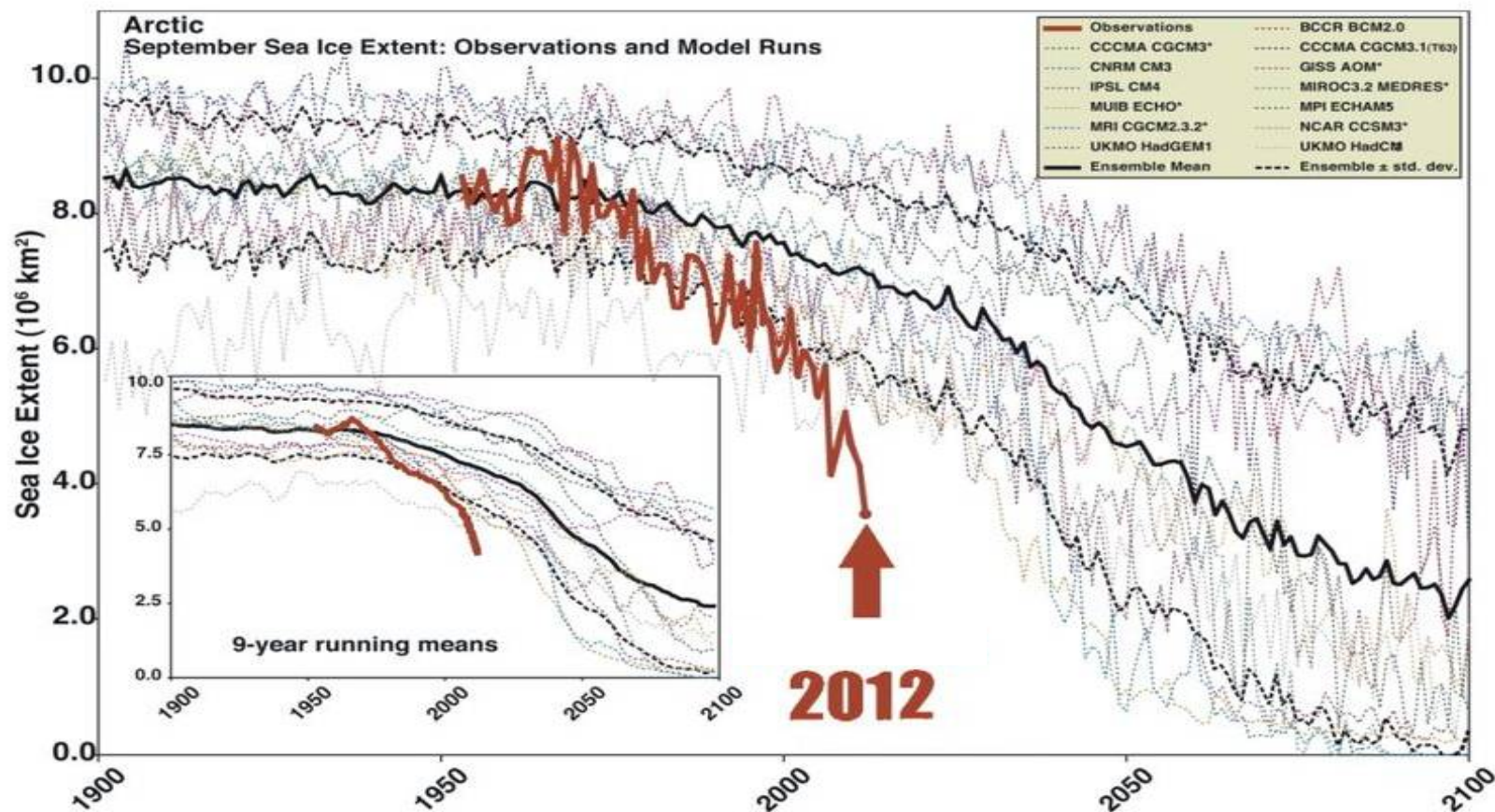
National Strategy for the Arctic Region (Apr 2013)



U.S. Coast Guard Arctic Strategy (May 2013)



Predictions and Uncertainty

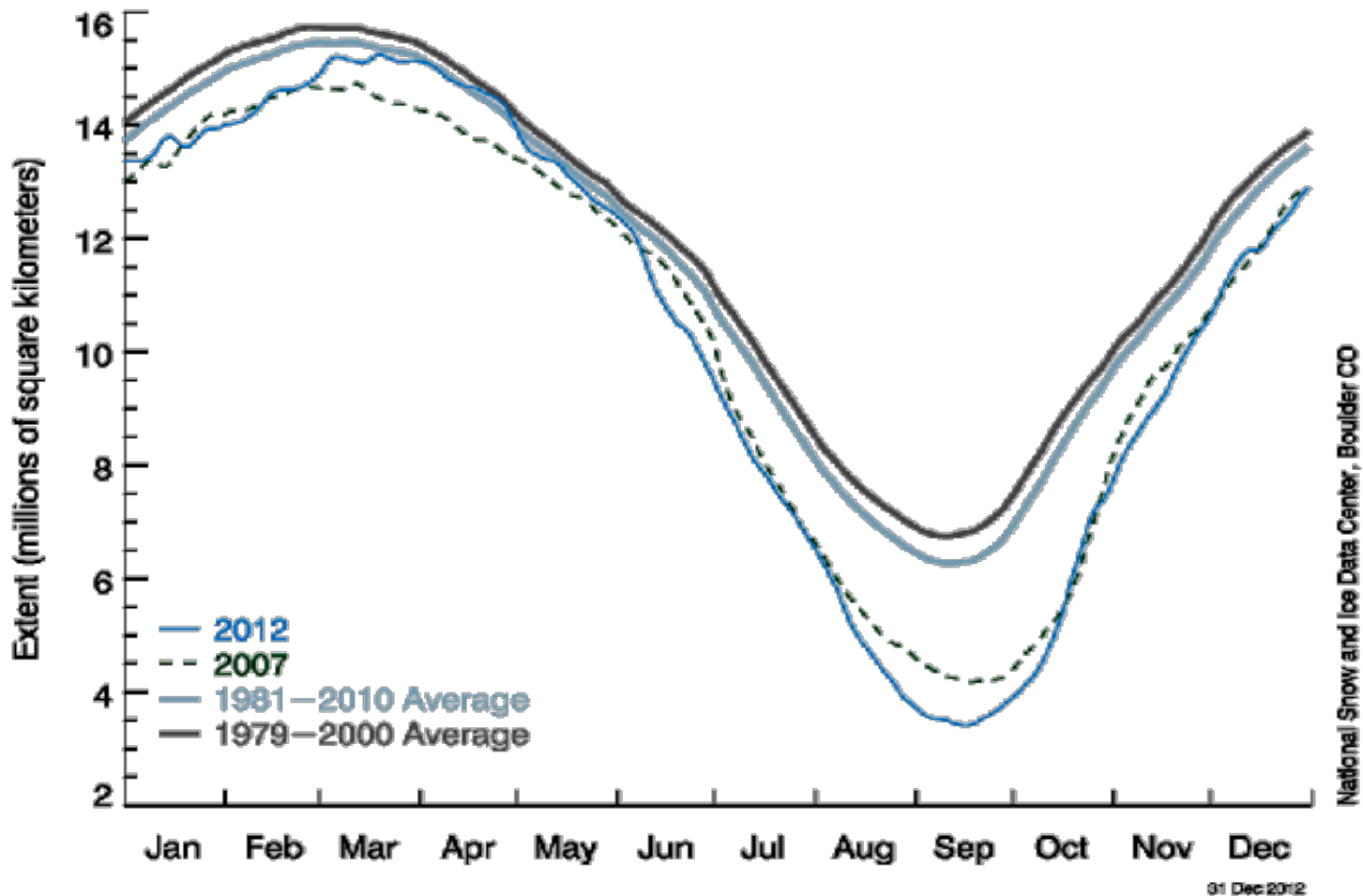


- “Ice Free” = Less than 10% surface coverage
- Predictions for 30 days “ice free” range: 2016-2050
- My estimate = 2022 (Confidence factor = 2 out of 10)



Arctic Sea Ice Extent - 2012

Area with at least 15% ice coverage



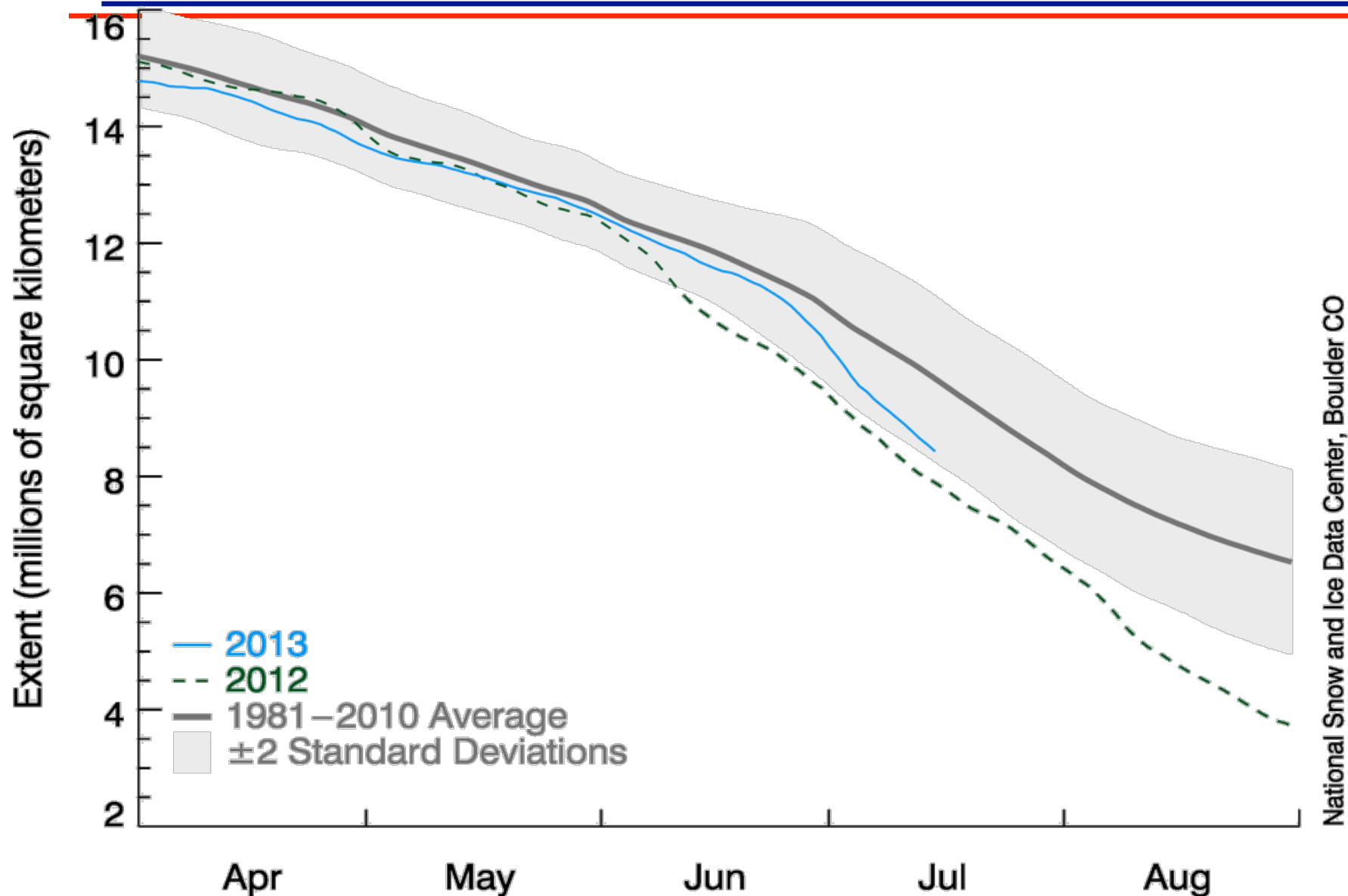
Arctic sea ice extent – record low in Sep 2012 (previous record 2007)

- New minimum was anticipated
- Decrease is expected to oscillate over time



Arctic Sea Ice Extent - 2013

(Area of ocean with at least 15% sea ice)





Navy Arctic Strategy





CNO Posture Statement



“Arctic. Emerging projections assess that the Arctic will become passable for shipping several months out of the year within the next decade – about 10 years earlier than predicted in 2009 when we first published our Arctic Roadmap. This will place new demands on our fleet for presence in the Arctic and capabilities to operate in the Arctic environment. **Between now and the start of FY2014 we will update our Arctic Roadmap, and accelerate many of the actions Navy will take in preparation for a more accessible Arctic.** During FY2014 we will implement this revised roadmap, including developing with the U.S. Coast Guard plans for maintaining presence and search and rescue capability in the Arctic and pursuing exchanges with other Arctic countries to familiarize our Sailors with Arctic operations.”

Statement of Admiral Jonathan Greenert, CNO, before the House Armed Services Committee on FY 2014 Department of the Navy Posture 16 April 2013



Navy Arctic Strategic Objectives



**Contribute to
safety, stability,
& security in the region**

Signed 21 May 2010



**Safeguard U.S.
maritime interests
in the region**



**Strengthen existing &
foster new cooperative
relationships in the region**



**Protect the American
people, our critical
infrastructure, & key
resources**



**Ensure Navy
forces are capable
and ready**

Towards the desired end state → a safe, stable, and secure Arctic



Arctic Maritime Activity

Greater access means increased...

Future Scenario



Arctic shipping



Oil and gas extraction



Commercial fishing



Arctic tourism



Great Potential/Great Opportunity → Great Cost/Great Risk



U.S. Arctic Region Challenges



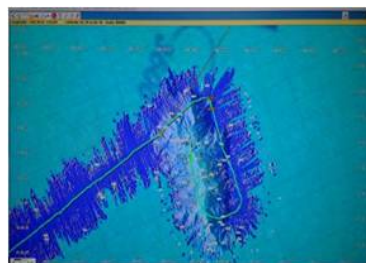
Limited infrastructure to support operations



Limited comms and satellite sensors



Limited ice- breaking capabilities



Incomplete charting



Limited SAR assets



Harsh operating environment



High cost of operations



Limited Arctic experience



Capabilities Based Assessment

The gaps identified in **Arctic CBA** consist of an inability in the Arctic to fully:

1. **Provide Environmental Information**
2. **Maneuver Safely on the Sea Surface**
3. **Conduct Training, Exercises, & Education**
4. Maneuver Safely in the Air
5. Sustain the Force
6. Establish Line of Communication
7. Provide Reliable High Data Rate Communication
8. Provide Accurate Navigation Information
9. Maneuver Safely or Quickly on Ground
10. Operate Kinetic Weapons
11. Collect Required Intelligence
12. Disrupt Enemy Weapon Systems

NORTHCOM/USFF

- **Domain Awareness**
- **Presence**
- **Maritime navigation**
- **Meteorology/Oceanography**
- **Communications**
- **Infrastructure & Logistics Support**



Comparison of Arctic Strategies



National Strategy (05/2013)

1. **Advance US security interests**
2. **Pursue responsible stewardship**
3. **Strengthen international cooperation**

USCG Strategy (05/2013)

1. **Improve awareness**
2. **Modernize governance**
3. **Broaden partnerships**

USN Strategic Objectives (05/2010)

1. **Contribute to safety, security and stability**
2. **Safeguard US interests**
3. **Protect the American people, critical infrastructure, and resources**
4. **Strengthen existing and foster new partnerships**
5. **Ensure naval forces are ready and capable**

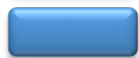
Common themes



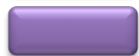
Security



Stewardship



Partnerships



Governance



Arctic Council



Member States = "A8":

Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway,
Russia, Sweden, United States

Accredited Observer States:

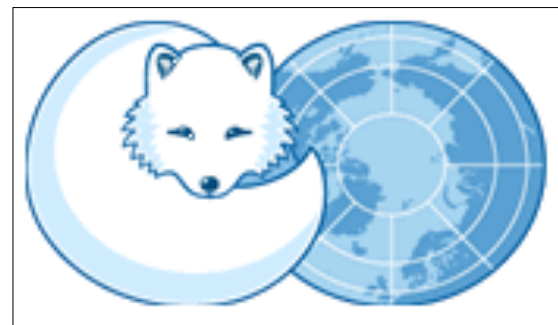
France, Germany, The Netherlands, Poland,
Spain, United Kingdom

Recent Observer States:

China, India, Italy, Japan,
Singapore, South Korea

Chairmanship:

Current – Canada
May 2015-17 – United States



Arctic Security Forces Roundtable

- EUCOM & Norway co-sponsors
- ASFR12 – MDA, Comms
- ASFR13 – 27-29 Aug 2013
 - WG: MDA, Comms, & Best Practices

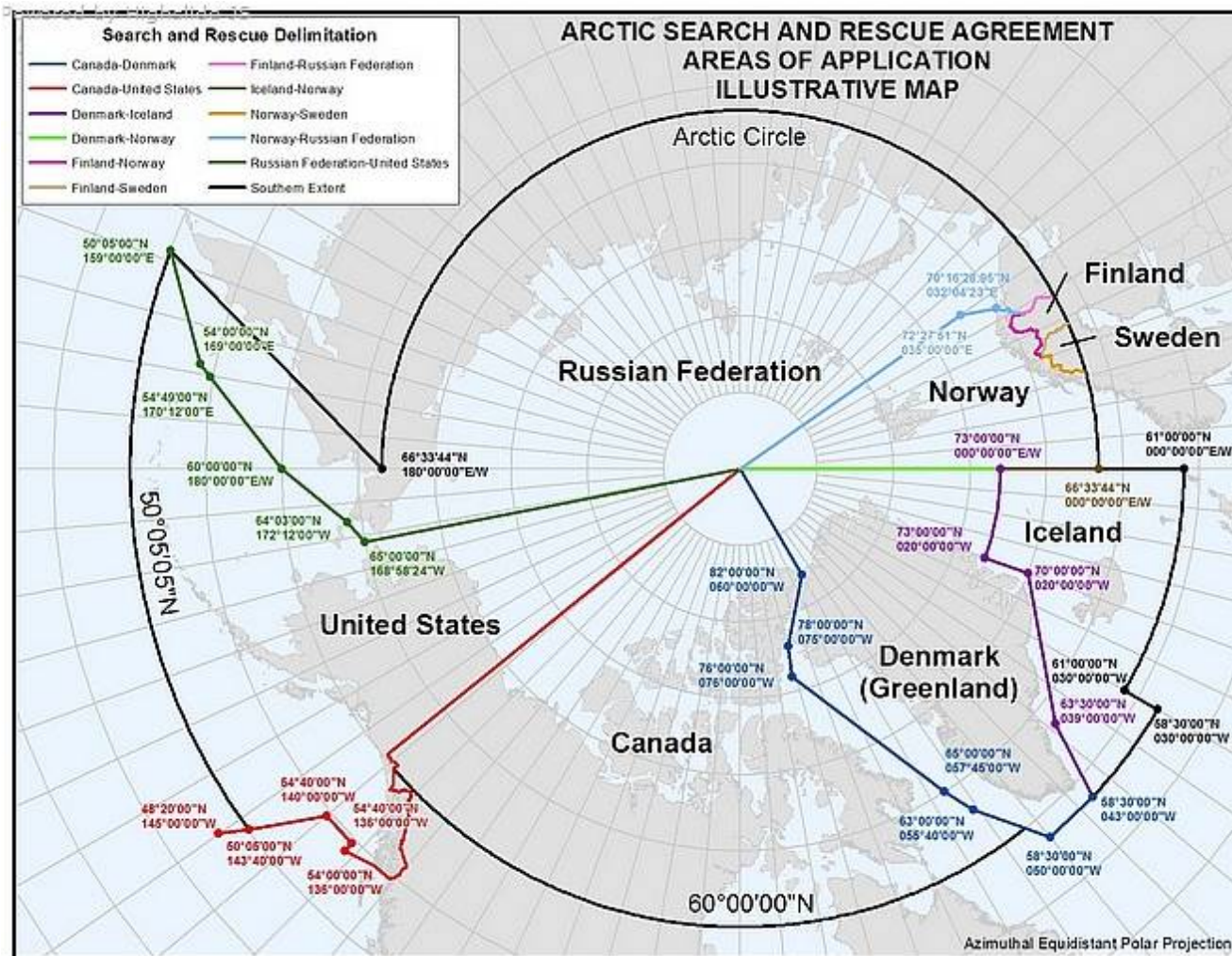
Northern CHOD = A8

- 2012 (Canada) - Theme: DSCA
- 2013 (Denmark)- Themes: MDA, COMMS, COP, Joint Training, DSCA

Prohibited by Charter from dealing with military security issues.



International SAR AORs





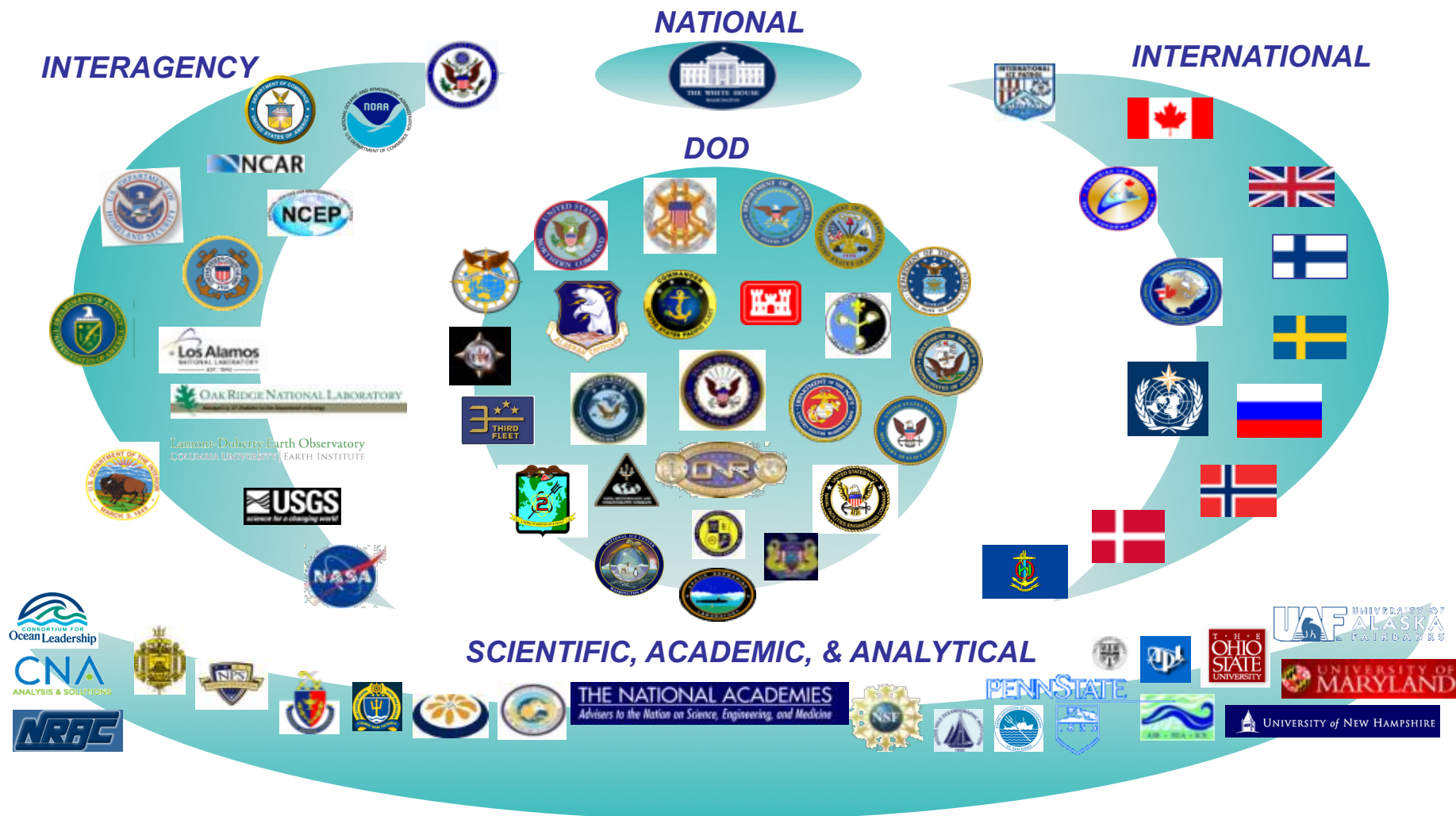
Arctic Council Oil Spill Response Agreement



- ***Signed 15 May 2013 at 8th Ministerial meeting in Sweden***
- ***Agreement consists of 23 articles representing such items as: systems, authorities, notification, monitoring, movement and removal of resources, reimbursement, cooperation and exchange of information, and Joint exercises and training.***
- ***Each Party shall maintain a national system for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents.***
- ***Broad, overarching document; doesn't address specific accountability***



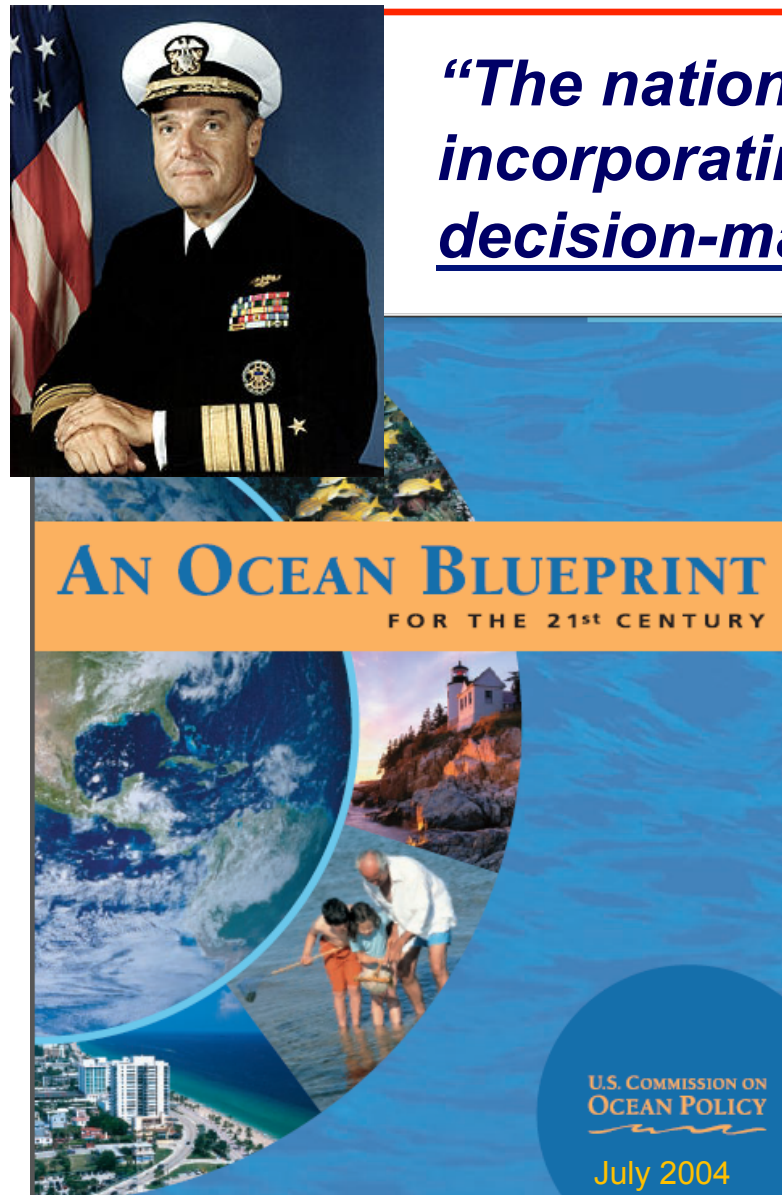
Significant Partnerships





ADM James Watkins – The Legacy

“The nation lacks effective mechanisms for incorporating scientific information into decision-making processes in a timely manner.”

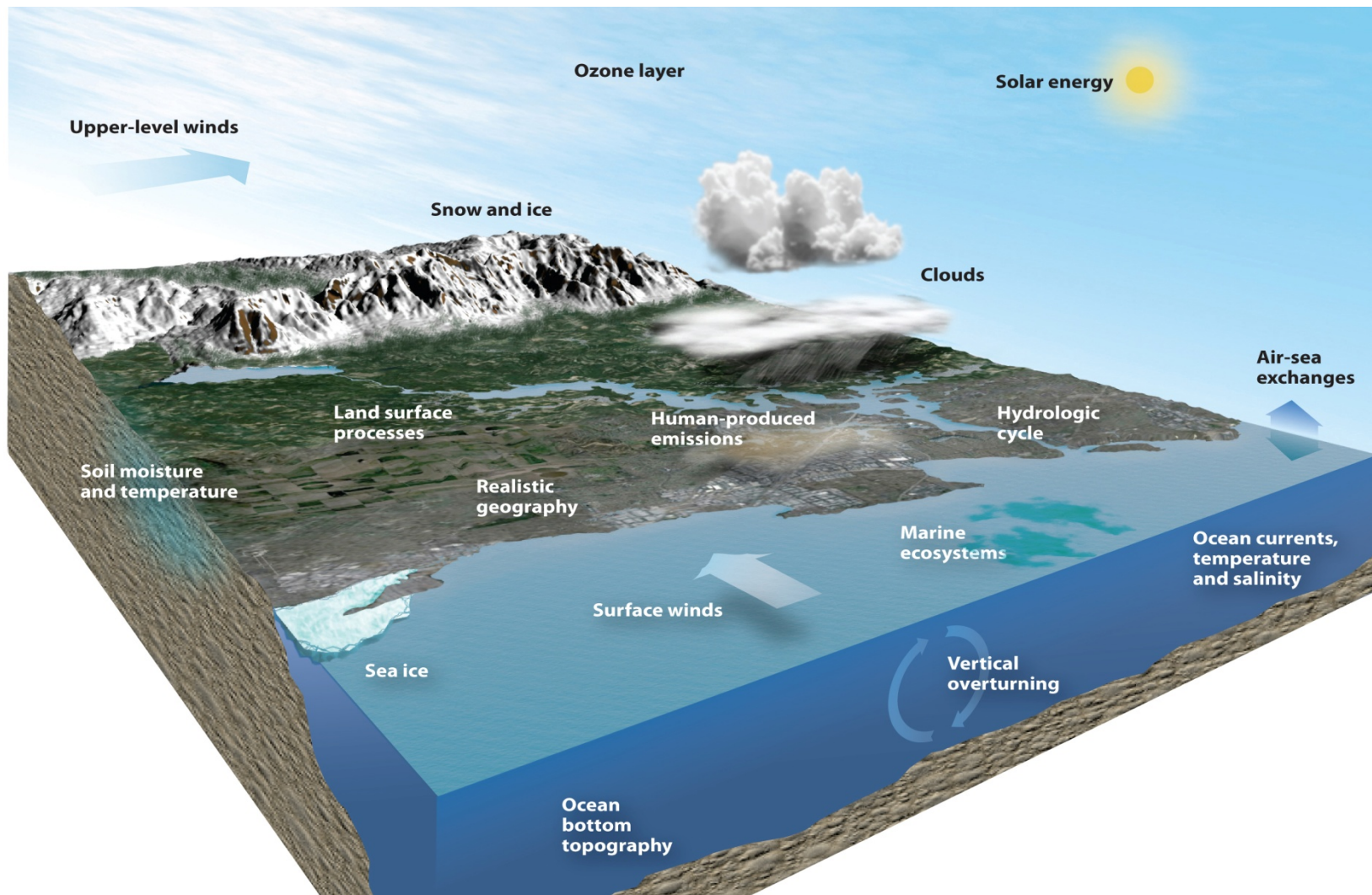


- 1. Improving national and homeland security***
- 2. Improving predictions (climate, ocean, weather ...)***
- 3. Improving safety and efficiency***
- 4. Mitigating the effects of natural hazards***
- 5. Enabling the sustained use of marine resources***
- 6. Protecting/restoring coastal ecosystems***
- 7. Reducing public health risks***



Earth System Prediction Capability

0 hours → 30 years: Weather, Ocean, Ice, Climate



ESPC: A unifying NATIONAL → one “BEST” operational model

